

الجزء الأول (22 درجة) (انتبه إلى كون الأسئلة مستقلة عن بعضها)

(1) أوجد قيمة $\log(\sqrt[3]{-1})$

(2) حل المعادلة في \mathbb{C} التالية $(1+i)z^2 + iz - 1 = 0$

(3) لكن $f(z) = (x \sin y - y \cos y)e^{-x}$ دالة كلية بمحیط Q

$$\Im f = Q$$

(4) لكن $f(z)$ دالة كلية بمحیط $|f(z)| \leq \sqrt{|z|}$ لكل $z \in \mathbb{C}$. يبين أن $f \equiv 0$ على \mathbb{C} .

(5) أوجد متسلسلة لورانت للدالة $f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)}$ على الطوق $|z| < 1$ ثم استخرج قيمة التكامل

$$\oint_{|z|=\frac{3}{2}} f(z) dz$$

(6) لكن $f(z) = \frac{n^2 - 3n + 1}{n^2}$ دالة تحليلية عند $z=0$ بمحیط لكل $z \in \mathbb{N}^*$ أوجد صيغة $f(z)$

الجزء الثاني (6 درجات):

لبن Γ المسار الممثل وسيطياً كما يلي:

$$z(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ e^{\frac{3\pi i}{2}(t-1)}, & 1 \leq t \leq 2 \\ i(t-3), & 2 \leq t \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

(1) ارسم هذا المسار موضحاً التوجيه.

(2) أوجد طول المسار Γ (يمكن حسابه دون اللجوء إلى التكامل).

(3) احسب التكامل $\frac{1}{2i} \oint_{\Gamma} \bar{z} dz$

الجزء الثالث (12 درجة): (انتبه إلى كون الأسئلة مستقلة عن بعضها)

(1) على ماذا تنص نظرية الرواسب؟

(2) استخدم طريقة الرواسب (معلملاً كل خطوات الحل) لإثبات أن:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1+a \cos \theta} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4+1} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a}$$



لحل معادلة كوار النهاي للتحليل الثنائي ١٤٣٥-٢٠١٨

$\zeta = \lambda v$

الجزء الاول (الرجوع)

$$k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad z^3 = -1 \Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt[3]{-1} \quad ①$$

$$r > 0, \quad z^3 = r^3 e^{i3\theta}, \quad z = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = 1 \\ \theta_k = \frac{(1+2k)\pi}{3} \end{cases} \Leftarrow \begin{cases} r = 1 \\ 3\theta = (1+2k)\pi \end{cases}$$

$$z \in \left\{ e^{i\pi/3}; e^{i\pi}; e^{i5\pi/3} \right\}$$

$$i = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi)}$$

$$\sqrt{i} = e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi)}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \arg \sqrt{i} = i(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi)$$

②

$$z^2 = 3 + 4i$$

$$x = \operatorname{Re} z, y = \operatorname{Im} z, \quad z = x + iy$$

$$z^2 = (x+iy)^2 = (x^2 - y^2) + 2ixy$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 3 \\ 2xy = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$|z|^2 = |z|^2 = |3+4i| = 5$$

$$|z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=-1 \end{cases} \text{ أو } \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 3 \\ 2xy = 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$S_C = \{2+i, -(2+i)\}$$

$$(1+i)z^2 + iz - 1 = 0$$

$$a = (1+i), b = i, c = -1$$

١٥



$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (i)^2 - 4(1+i)(-1) \quad ; \quad i^2 = -1$$

$$\Delta = -1 + 4(1+i) = 4 - 1 + 4i = 3 + 4i$$

$$\Delta = (2+i)^2$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-i - (2+i)}{2(1+i)} = \frac{-2 - 2i}{2(1+i)} = \frac{-(1+i)}{(1+i)} = -1$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-i + (2+i)}{2(1+i)} = \frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{1-i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2}$$

$$S_Q = \left\{ -1; \frac{1-i}{2} \right\}$$

\rightarrow في R^2 $Q(x,y) = (x \sin y - y \cos y) e^{-x}$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x,y) = (\sin y) e^{-x} - (x \sin y - y \cos y) e^{-x} \\ = [(1-x) \sin y + y \cos y] e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = -\sin y e^{-x} - [(1-x) \sin y + y \cos y] e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = [(x-2) \sin y - y \cos y] e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}(x,y) = (x \cos y - \cos y + y \sin y) e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}(x,y) = ((x-1) \cos y + y \sin y) e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = ((1-x) \sin y + \sin y + y \cos y) e^{-x}$$

$$= [(2-x) \sin y + y \cos y] e^{-x}$$

$$\Delta Q(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2}(x,y) + \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial y^2}(x,y)$$

$$= [(x-2) \sin y - y \cos y + (2-x) \sin y + y \cos y] e^{-x}$$

$\equiv 0$

R^2 \rightarrow Q \rightarrow Q \rightarrow Q



دالة في \mathbb{R}^2 لها معرفة دوارة هي P و Q

$$f \in \mathbb{C} \text{ حيث } f = P + iQ \quad \text{حيث}$$

$$(Im f = Q)$$

يمكننا كتابة كوسنر

$$(1) \int \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}(x,y) = [(x-1)\cos y + y \sin y] e^{-x}$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}(x,y) = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x,y) = [(x-1)\sin y - y \cos y] e^{-x}$$

يمكننا حل معادلة طرفية

$$P(x,y) = \int [(x-1)\cos y + y \sin y] e^{-x} dx$$

$$= (\cos y) \int (x-1) e^{-x} dx + y \sin y \int e^{-x} dx + \alpha(y)$$

$$\int (x-1) e^{-x} dx = (1-x) e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = (1-x) e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C$$

$$u(x) = x-1 \quad u'(x) = 1 \quad = -x e^{-x} + C$$

$$v'(x) = e^{-x} \Rightarrow v(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$P(x,y) = x \cos y e^{-x} - y \sin y e^{-x} + \alpha(y)$$

$$P(x,y) = -(y \sin y + x \cos y) e^{-x} + \alpha(y)$$

لذلك يمكننا إيجاد $\alpha(y)$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}(x,y) = -(\sin y + y \cos y - x \sin y) e^{-x} + \alpha'(y)$$

$$= ((x-1)\sin y - y \cos y) e^{-x} + \alpha'(y)$$

$$\alpha(y) = \alpha(0) \quad \alpha'(y) = 0 \quad \text{حيث } (2) \text{ مع } \alpha(0) = 0$$

$$P(x,y) = -(y \sin y + x \cos y) e^{-x} + \alpha$$

$$(\alpha \in \mathbb{R})$$

(2)

$$f(x+iy) = \left[-(y \sin y + x \cos y) e^{-x} + i \right] + i \left[(x \sin y - y \cos y) e^{-x} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{z-\bar{z}}{2i}, \quad x = \frac{z+\bar{z}}{2}, \quad z = x+iy$$

$$e^{-z} = e^{-(x+iy)} = e^{-x-iy} = e^{-x} \cdot e^{-iy}$$

$$e^{-z} = e^{-x} [\cos y - i \sin y] \quad (\text{اعتاد})$$

$$ze^{-z} = (x+iy)(\cos y - i \sin y) e^{-x}$$

$$= [(x \cos y + y \sin y) + i(y \cos y - x \sin y)] e^{-x}$$

(1)

$$\boxed{f(z) = -ze^{-z} + x} \quad \text{فُرْسَجْ أَنْ}$$

$$\Im f = 0 \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

$z = 0$ مركب كوليسيون في $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ لـ $f(z)$ وصفة

$$|f(z)| \leq \sqrt{|z|} = \sqrt{r} \quad \text{عَلَى الْأَرْضِ}$$

$$|f^{(n)}(0)| \leq \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r^n} n! ; \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$|f'(0)| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$|f''(0)| \leq \frac{2}{r^2}$$

$$n \geq 1 \quad |f^{(n)}(0)| \leq 0$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad \text{لأن} \quad n \geq 1 \quad |f^{(n)}(0)| = 0 \quad \text{لأن} \\ \text{فـ } f = 0 \quad \text{في النهاية}$$

(3)

(4)



$$\text{لـ ١٢٣} \quad f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)} \quad \text{الحل لـ ٣} \quad (5)$$

$$A = \left\{ z / 1 < |z| < 2 \right\} \quad \text{مدى طيف المدى}$$

$$z \neq 1, z \neq 2 \quad f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{B}{z-2}$$

$$A = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z}{z-2} = -1$$

$$B = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} (z-2) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \frac{z}{z-1} = 2$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{3}{(z-1)(z-2)} = -\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{2}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z-3} + \frac{2}{z-2}$$

$|z| < 1$ خارج

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{z-3} = \frac{1}{z[\frac{1}{z}-1]} = \frac{-1}{z[1-\frac{1}{z}]} = -1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n$$

$|\frac{1}{z}| < 1$ خارج

$$\frac{2}{z-2} = \frac{2}{z(\frac{3}{2}-1)} = \frac{-1}{z\frac{1}{2}} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$$

$1 < |z| < 2$ خارج

$$f(z) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{z^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{2^n} z^n$$

$$(1) \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{z^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{2^n} z^n$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{-1}{z} - 1 - \frac{1}{2}z - \frac{1}{4}z^2 + \dots$$

$$1 < |z| < 2 \quad f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_n z^n \quad \text{لـ ٢١٢}$$

$$c_n = \begin{cases} (-1)^n & ; n < 0 \\ \frac{-1}{2^n} & ; n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\oint_{|z|=3/2} f(z) dz = \oint_{|z|=3/2} (2c_n z^n) dz = \oint_{|z|=3/2} -\frac{1}{z} dz$$

$|z|=3/2$

$|z|=3/2$

$|z|=3/2$

(1)

$$\oint_{|z|=3/2} f(z) dz = -2\pi i \cdot \left(\begin{array}{l} \oint_{|z|=3/2} dz = \{ 0, l+1, j, 0 \} \\ l=1, j=-1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{جوار الصفر} \quad F(z) = f(z) - (1 - 3z + z^2) \underset{z \rightarrow 0}{\sim} 0 \quad (6)$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$; $U_n = 1/n$

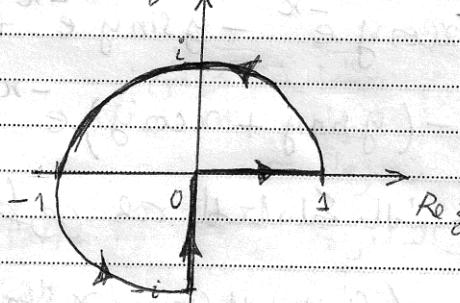
$$n > N \Rightarrow F(u_n) = f(1/n) - (1 - 3/n + 1/n^2) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$F(z) \equiv 0$ في جوار الصفر

$$f(z) = 1 - 3z + z^2$$

(\Rightarrow (6) الآن)

$\operatorname{Im} z$



(1)

(1.5)

كوتان من $3/4$ دائرة وخطين

مسار Γ متكون من $3/4$ دائرة الوحدة وخطين

$$L(\Gamma) = \frac{3}{4} \times 2\pi + 2 \quad (\text{مسار متساو})$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2$$

(1.5)



باختصار نحن نجري على (جامعة طنطا) ③

③

$$\text{لذلك } I = \frac{1}{2i} \oint_{\Gamma} \bar{z} dz \quad \text{لأن } f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2i} \oint_{\Gamma} \bar{z} dz = \frac{3}{4}\pi \quad \text{فمن } \Gamma \text{ محيط } z=0$$

(مذكرة 13) جزء الثاني

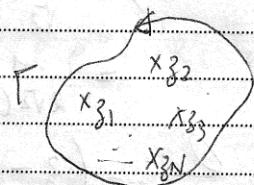
نحو ① حافحة دلالة على $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz$

وهي $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$ و $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z^2} dz = 0$

فإن $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2}$ في Γ

④

$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^N \operatorname{Res}(f, z_k)$$



$$I(a) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dz}{1+a \cos \theta}, \quad -1 < a < 1 \quad \text{إيجاد } I(a) \quad ②$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad \cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}$$

$$dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta = iz d\theta \quad \text{حيث } z = e^{i\theta}$$

$$\text{لذلك } dz = \frac{dz}{iz} \quad \text{حيث } z = e^{i\theta}$$

$$I(a) = \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{1+a(\frac{z+1}{2})} \frac{dz}{iz} \quad \text{حيث } |z|=1$$

$$I(a) = -i \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z+\frac{a(z^2+1)}{2}} = -2i \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2+2z+a}$$

$$I(a) = -2i \times 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left(\frac{1}{z^2+2z+a}, z_k \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{z^2+2z+a} = \frac{1}{(z+z_k)^2}$$

$$|z_k| < 1$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{az^2 + bz + c}$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4a^2 = (2\sqrt{1-a^2})^2$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{1-a^2}}{2a} = -\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{1-a^2}}{a}\right)$$

(1)

$$z_2 = \frac{-1+\sqrt{1-a^2}}{a}; z_2 - z_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{1-a^2}}{a}$$

$$\therefore |z_2| < 1 \text{ و } |z_1| > 1 \Rightarrow |z_1 z_2| = \frac{a}{a} = 1 \text{ و لمس}$$

$f(z)$ على Γ ينبع z_2 و z_1

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, z_2) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} (z - z_2) f(z)$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, z_2) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} (z - z_2) \cdot \frac{1}{a(z - z_1)(z - z_2)}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, z_2) = \frac{1}{a(z_2 - z_1)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-a^2}}$$

(1)

$$I(a) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1+a\cos\theta} = \frac{4\pi}{2\sqrt{1-a^2}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$$

$-1 < a < 1$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dn}{x^4+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dn}{x^4+1} \quad (\because)$$

$$J = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dn}{x^4+1} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)} dn$$

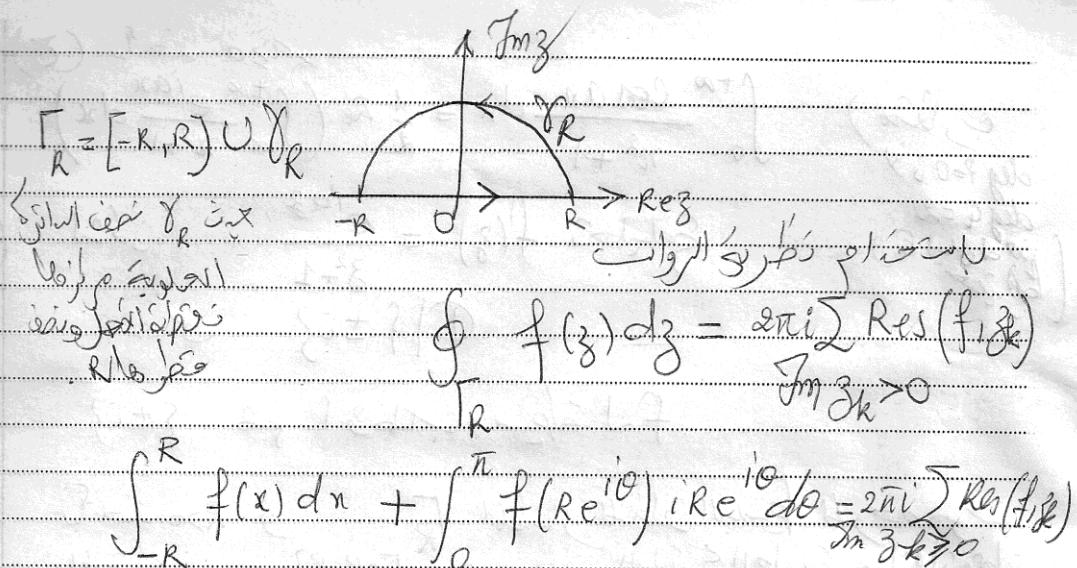
$$Q(n) = n^4 + 1 \Rightarrow P(n) \leq 1 \quad \text{لذلك}$$

$\deg Q \geq \deg P + 2$

(1)

$\therefore J \leq 0$

$$\text{وكذلك } \Gamma_R \ni f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4+1} \text{ على } \Gamma \text{ هي }$$



جواب سؤال ١: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$, $R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\int_0^\pi f(R e^{i\theta}) i R e^{i\theta} d\theta \xrightarrow[R \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

(١) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 2\pi i \sum_{\operatorname{Res}(f, z_k) > 0} \operatorname{Res}(f, z_k)$

$$C \left\{ z^4 + 1 = 0 \right\} \text{ ينتمي إلى } f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4 + 1}$$

$$z^4 = -1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad z^4 + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} r=1 \\ 4\theta_k = (1+2k)\pi \end{cases} \quad r^4 e^{i4\theta} = e^{i(1+2k)\pi} = e^{i\pi} = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} r=1 \\ \theta_k = \frac{(1+2k)\pi}{4} \end{cases} \quad (1 \leq k \leq 3)$$

لذلك $z^4 + 1 = 0$ له 4 حلول

$$\left\{ z_0 = e^{i\pi/4}; z_1 = e^{i3\pi/4}; z_2 = e^{i5\pi/4}; z_3 = e^{i7\pi/4} \right\}$$

(٢)



لا يكتب في
هذا المامش

$$\text{Res}(f, e^{i\pi/4}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\pi/4}} (z - e^{i\pi/4}) f(z)$$

$$\text{Res}(f, e^{i\pi/4}) = \frac{1}{(z - e^{i\pi/4})(z - z_1)(z - z_2)(z - z_3)}$$

$$\text{Res}(f, e^{i\pi/4}) = \frac{1}{(z_0 - z_1)(z_0 - z_2)(z_0 - z_3)} \quad (1)$$

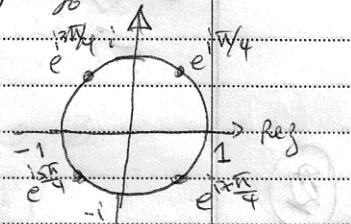
$$z_0 = e^{i\pi/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i) \quad ; \quad z_1 = e^{i\pi/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+i) = \bar{z}_1$$

$$z_1 = e^{i3\pi/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-1+i) \quad ; \quad z_2 = e^{i7\pi/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(+1-i) = \bar{z}_2$$

$$z_0 - z_1 = \sqrt{2}; \quad z_0 - z_2 = \sqrt{2}(1+i)$$

$$z_0 - z_3 = \sqrt{2}i$$

$$\text{Res}(f, e^{i\pi/4}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}(1+i)\sqrt{2}i}$$



$$\text{Res}(f, e^{i3\pi/4}) = \frac{1}{(z - e^{i3\pi/4})} \frac{1}{(z - e^{i\pi/4})(z - e^{i7\pi/4})(z - e^{i\pi/4})(z - e^{i7\pi/4})} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(z_1 - z_0)(z_1 - z_2)(z_1 - z_3)} = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2})(1-i)}$$

$$z_1 - z_0 = -\sqrt{2}; \quad z_1 - z_2 = z_1 - \bar{z}_1 = 2iIm z_1 = \sqrt{2}i; \quad z_1 - z_3 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}i$$

$$\text{Res}(f, e^{i3\pi/4}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}(i+1)}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1} = 2\pi i \left(\text{Res}(f, e^{i\pi/4}) + \text{Res}(f, e^{i3\pi/4}) \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}(i-1)} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}(i+1)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}i \left(\frac{1}{i-1} + \frac{1}{i+1} \right) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}i \left(\frac{i+1+i-1}{i^2 - 1^2} \right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{جاء من}$$

$$\text{لـ } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{iaz}}{x^2+1} dx \right)$$

$\deg P=0$ و $\deg Q=2$

$$\text{لـ } f(z) = \frac{e^{iaz}}{z^2+1} \quad \text{لـ } z \in \mathbb{C}$$

لـ $f(z) + iz$

$f(z) + iz$

لـ $f(z) + iz$

$$\int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz = \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{ian}}{x^2+1} dx + \int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz$$

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{e^{iaz}}{z^2+1} dz \right| = \left| \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{iaR e^{i\theta}}}{(Re^{i\theta})^2+1} iRe^{i\theta} d\theta \right| \xrightarrow[R \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ian}}{x^2+1} dx = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, i)$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} (z-i) \frac{e^{iaz}}{(z-i)(z+i)} = \frac{e^{-a}}{2i}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ian}}{x^2+1} dx = 2\pi i \frac{e^{-a}}{2i}, \quad [1]$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ian}}{x^2+1} dx \right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^2+1} dx = \pi e^{-a}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\pi e^{-a}}{2}$$